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- 11. In the Schedule F filed concurrently with the petition, Defendant disclosed unsecured creditors holdings debts totaling \$926,506.00, including:
 - JPMorgan, FINRA Award After Arbitration, \$789,000 (not disputed); and a.
 - b. Shustak & Partners, Attorney Fee Dispute, \$45,000 (disputed).
- 12. On September 9, 2014, the trustee held the initial meeting of creditors required by 11 U.S.C. § 341(a) ("§ 341(a) Meeting"), which meeting was continued several times to October 20, 2014, November 7, 2014, and December 18, 2014.
- On December 4, 2014 and December 23, 2014, JPMorgan conducted a 2004 13. examination of Defendant, during which Defendant testified regarding various financial transactions reflected in documents Defendant produced in advance of the examination.
- 14. Based upon Defendant's testimony and documents produced at the 2004 examination, and Defendant's bankruptcy filings, JPMorgan now brings the instant complaint to object to entry of discharge in Defendant's case pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §§ 727(a)(2)(A) and 727(a)(2)(B).

B. The FINRA Action and Defendant's Debt to JPMorgan

- 15. Defendant was employed by JPMorgan as a financial advisor until approximately April 2012.
 - 16. Defendant developed an animus towards JPMorgan as a result of his employment.
- 17. In or about June 2012, Defendant initiated an arbitration action against JPMorgan before a Financial Regulatory Authority panel, FINRA case number 12-02244 ("FINRA Action"), by asserting various claims related to his employment.
- 18. JPMorgan filed a counterclaim in the FINRA Action for breach of contract related to a loan in the approximate amount of \$750,000 that Defendant obtained from JPMorgan as part of his employment, but failed to repay.
- 19. During the FINRA Action, Defendant was represented by counsel. His original counsel, Shustak & Partners, was replaced during the proceeding as the result of a fee dispute. His second counsel, Jeffrey Sigler, represented Defendant on a contingency basis.
 - 20. The FINRA panel conducted an evidentiary hearing from April 28, 2014 to May 6,

2014.

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- 21. On or about June 3, 2014, the FINRA panel found against Defendant on his claims and in favor of JPMorgan on its counterclaim, entering an award in favor of JPMorgan in the amount of \$789,624.06 ("FINRA Award").
- 22. On July 17, 2014, JPMorgan initiated a proceeding with the United States District Court for the Central District of California, case number CV14-05567, for judicial confirmation of the FINRA Award ("FINRA Award Confirmation Action").
- 23. The FINRA Award Confirmation Action was stayed as a result of Defendant filing the Bankruptcy Case; however, Defendant does not dispute the debt owed to JPMorgan in his bankruptcy schedules.

C. Defendant Encumbers His Property While The FINRA Action is Pending

- 24. Defendant and his wife, Ellen Ellison, are the owners of the residential real property located at 555 S. Norton Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90020 ("Property").
- 25. Defendant reported in the Schedule A filed concurrently with the petition, a fair market value for the Property of \$1,550,000.
- 26. While the FINRA Action was pending, on or about February 14, 2014, Defendant and his wife obtained a loan, in the principal amount of \$1,496,500 from Greenbox Loans, Inc. ("First DOT"). Dovenmuelle Mortgage, Inc. is the current servicer of the Second DOT.
- 27. The funds from the First DOT were disbursed as follows: (1) payoff of a deed of trust in favor of Ocwen Loan Servicing in the approximate amount of \$605,728.11; (2) payoff of deed of trust in favor of Morgan Stanley Home Loans in the approximate amount of \$742,802.77; and (3) disbursement in the approximate amount of \$69,441.17 to Defendant's CNB Account.
- 28. Additionally, while the FINRA Action was pending, on or about February 28, 2014, Defendant and his wife obtained a loan, in the principal amount of \$200,000 from Brian Dror and Rafael Ryzman ("Second DOT"). Logan Investments is the current servicer of the Second DOT.
- 29. The funds from the Second DOT, in the approximate amount of \$178,509.68, were disbursed to Defendant's CNB Account.
 - 30. Upon information and belief, as a result of Defendant encumbering the Property with

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1 the First DOT and Second DOT, there is no equity remaining in the Property for distribution to 2 Defendant's unsecured creditors, including JPMorgan.

D. Defendant Transfers Funds From His City National Bank Account

- 31. While the FINRA Action was pending and shortly after the evidentiary hearing in the matter concluded, on or about May 12, 2014, Defendant transferred \$18,000 from Defendant's CNB Account to Wife's CNB Account.
- 32. Then, approximately one week after the entry of the FINRA Award, on or about June 10 and June 11, 2014, Defendant transferred, through two transactions, a total of \$51,000 from Defendant's CNB Account to Wife's CNB Account.
- 33. Less than two weeks after the entry of the FINRA Award, on or about June 16, 2014, Defendant transferred \$121,000 from Defendant's CNB Account to the corporate account of Clownputsch, Inc., a corporation wholly owned by Defendant, at City National Bank account ending 7881.
- 34. Defendant testified during the 2004 examination that he transferred the funds, in part, because he was afraid people were going to take all his money away and leave his family destitute.
 - 35. Defendant retained bankruptcy counsel on or about June 15, 2014.
- 36. On or about June 21, 2014, Defendant transferred \$119,000 from the corporate account of Clownputsch, Inc. at City National Bank account ending 7881, to Defendant's CNB Account.
- 37. On or about July 9, 2014, Defendant transferred \$41,415.30 from Defendant's CNB Account to Dovenmuehle Mortgage, thereby prepaying the First DOT for six months.
- 38. On or about July 9, 2014, Defendant also transferred \$11,062 from Defendant's CNB Account to Logan Investments, thereby prepaying the Second DOT for six months.
- 39. Defendant testified during his 2004 examination that he prepaid the First DOT and Second DOT because he had received a collection letter related to the FINRA Award and had fee dispute pending with Shustak & Partners, and wanted to ensure that his family could remain in the Property and that the funds used for the prepayment would not go to pay any judgment obtained by Shustak & Partners.

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- 40. As a result of the transfers to Dovenmuehle Mortgage and Logan Investments, funds totaling \$52,477.30 are not available for distribution to Defendant's unsecured creditors, including JPMorgan and Shustak & Partners.
- 41. Upon information and belief, on the eve of filing his bankruptcy petition, Defendant transferred, through four transactions, a total of \$31,600 from the non-exempt Joint Account.
 - 42. The four transactions posted to the Joint Account after the Petition Date.
- 43. As a result of the four transfers, the balance of the Joint Account decreased to \$1,895.02 and the funds totaling \$31,600 are not available for distribution to Defendant's unsecured creditors, including JPMorgan.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(For a Determination That Defendant's Debts Are Not Dischargeable Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §727(a)(2)(A))

- 44. JPMorgan incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 43 above, as though set forth fully herein.
- 45. Within one year before the Petition Date, Defendant transferred or removed, or permitted to be transferred or removed, his property, including (1) equity in the Property, and (2) funds from accounts, including Defendant's CNB Account and the Joint Account.
- 46. As of the dates of the transfers or removals of Defendant's property, Defendant had one or more unsecured creditors.
- 47. The transfer or removal of Defendant's property removed prevented the distribution of Defendant's property to Defendant's unsecured creditors.
- 48. Upon information and belief, Defendant, with intent to hinder, delay, or defraud at least one of his creditors, transferred or removed, or permitted to be transferred or removed, Defendant's property.
- 49. By transferring or removing, or permitting the transfer or removal of, Defendant's property with the intent to hinder, delay, or defraud at least one of his creditors, Defendant violated the provisions of 11 U.S.C. § 727(a)(2)(A).

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

(For a Determination That Defendant's Debts Are Not Dischargeable Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §727(a)(2)(B))

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- 50. JPMorgan incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 43 above, as though set forth fully herein.
- 51. Defendant transferred or removed, or permitted the transfer or removal of funds totaling \$31,600 from the non-exempt Joint Account, through four transactions that posted to the Joint Account after the Petition Date.
 - 52. The \$31,600 was property of the bankruptcy estate.
- 53. As of the dates of the transfers of the property of the bankruptcy estate, Defendant had one or more unsecured creditors.
- 54. The transfer or removal of the property of the estate prevented the distribution of said property to Defendant's unsecured creditors.
- 55. Upon information and belief, Defendant, with intent to hinder, delay, or defraud at least one of his creditors, transferred or removed, or permitted to be transferred or removed, property of the estate.
- 56. By transferring or removing, or permitting the transfer or removal of, property of the estate with the intent to hinder, delay, or defraud at least one of his creditors, Defendant violated the provisions of 11 U.S.C. § 727(a)(2)(B).

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, JPMorgan prays for the entry of judgment against Defendant as follows:

- 1. That the Court determine that the debts of Defendant be ruled nondischargeable because Defendant, with intent to hinder, delay, or defraud a creditor, transferred or removed, or permitted to be transferred or removed, his property, within one year before the date of the filing of the petition in violation of the provisions of 11 U.S.C. $\S 727(a)(2)(A)$; and/or
- 2. That the Court determine that the debts of Defendant be ruled nondischargeable because Defendant transferred or removed the funds, or permitted the transfer or removal, of property of the estate with the intent to hinder, delay, or defraud a creditor in violation of the provisions of 11 U.S.C. § 727(a)(2)(B);